

# **Markscheme**

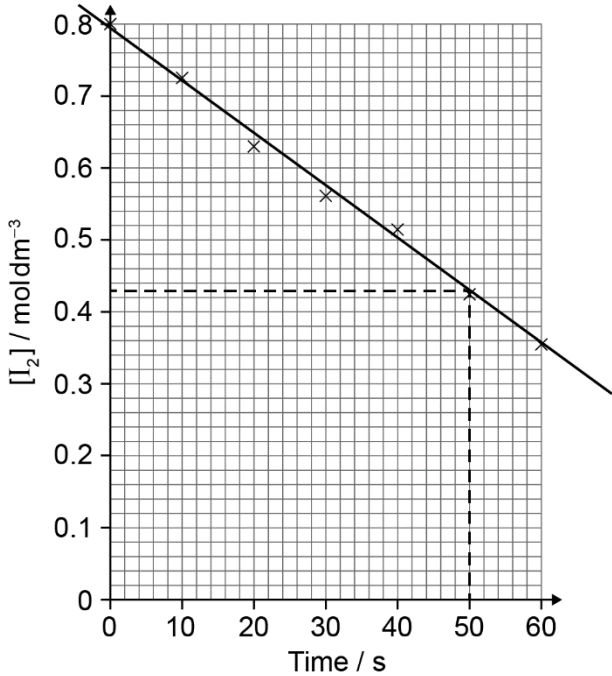
**May 2017**

**Chemistry**

**Higher level**

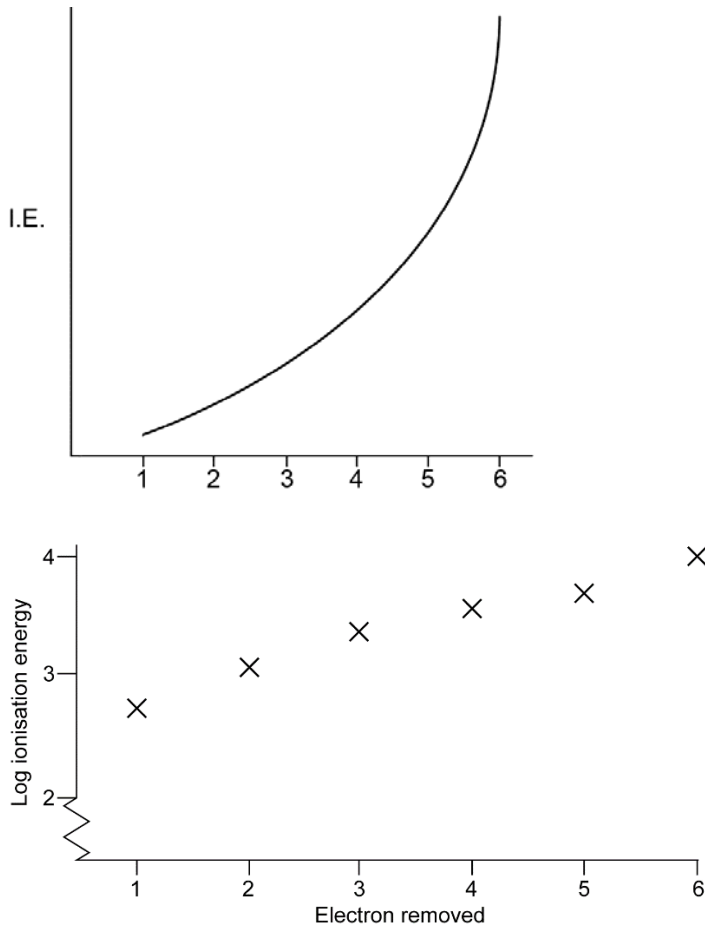
**Paper 2**

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Question			Answers	Notes	Total
1.	a	i	use a colorimeter/monitor the change in colour <b>OR</b> take samples <b>AND</b> quench <b>AND</b> titrate «with thiosulfate» ✓	Accept change in pH. Accept change in conductivity. Accept other suitable methods. Method must imply “change”.	1
1	a	ii	 <p>best fit line ✓</p> <p>relative rate of reaction = « <math>\frac{-\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{-(0.43 - 0.80)}{50} = \gg 0.0074/7.4 \times 10^{-3}</math> ✓</p>	<p>Best fit line required for M1.</p> <p>M2 is independent of M1.</p> <p>Accept range from 0.0070 to 0.0080.</p>	2
1	b		<p>Relationship: rate of reaction is «directly» proportional to <math>[H^+]</math> <b>OR</b> rate of reaction <math>\propto [H^+]</math> ✓</p> <p>Order of reaction with respect to <math>[H^+]</math>: first ✓</p>	<p>Accept “doubling the concentration doubles the rate”.</p> <p>Do <b>not</b> accept “rate increases as concentration increases”.</p>	2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
1.	c		zero order ✓ rate of reaction is the same for all concentrations of iodine ✓	Accept “all graphs have same/similar gradient”.	2
1.	d		slow rate of reaction which gradually increases ✓ as H <sup>+</sup> ions are produced «to catalyse the reaction» <b>OR</b> reaction is autocatalytic ✓	M1 should mention “rate of reaction”.	2
2.	a		electrostatic attraction ✓ between «a lattice of» metal/positive ions/cations <b>AND</b> «a sea of» delocalized electrons ✓	Accept “mobile electrons”. Do <b>not</b> accept “metal atoms/nuclei”.	2
2.	b		$\frac{(46 \times 7.98) + (47 \times 7.32) + (48 \times 73.99) + (49 \times 5.46) + (50 \times 5.25)}{100} \checkmark$ = 47.93 ✓	Answer must have two decimal places with a value from 47.90 to 48.00. Award [2] for correct final answer. Award [0] for 47.87 (data booklet value).	2
2.	c		Protons: 22 <b>AND</b> Neutrons: 26 <b>AND</b> Electrons: 22 ✓		1
2.	d	i	1s <sup>2</sup> 2s <sup>2</sup> 2p <sup>6</sup> 3s <sup>2</sup> 3p <sup>6</sup> 3d <sup>2</sup> ✓		1
2.	d	ii	vanadium has smaller ionic radius «leading to stronger metallic bonding» ✓	Accept vanadium has «one» more valence electron«s» «leading to stronger metallic bonding». Accept “atomic” for “ionic”.	1

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Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	d	iii	 <p>regular increase for first five <b>AND</b> sharp increase to the 6th ✓</p>	<p><i>A log graph is acceptable. Accept log plot on given axes (without amendment of y-axis).</i></p> <p><i>Award mark if gradient of 5 to 6 is greater than “best fit line” of 1 to 5.</i></p>	1
2.	d	iv	<p>titanium atoms/ions distort the regular arrangement of atoms/ions <b>OR</b> titanium atoms/ions are a different size to aluminium «atoms/ions» ✓</p> <p>prevent layers sliding over each other ✓</p>	<p><i>Accept diagram showing different sizes of atoms/ions.</i></p>	2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	e		pair of electrons provided by the ligand ✓	<i>Do not accept “dative” or “co-ordinate bonding” alone.</i>	1
2.	f		partially filled d-orbitals ✓ «ligands cause» d-orbitals «to» split ✓ light is absorbed as electrons transit to a higher energy level «in d–d transitions» <b>OR</b> light is absorbed as electrons are promoted ✓ energy gap corresponds to light in the visible region of the spectrum ✓ colour observed is the complementary colour ✓		4 max
2.	g	i	ionic <b>OR</b> «electrostatic» attraction between oppositely charged ions ✓		1
2.	g	ii	«simple» molecular structure <b>OR</b> weak«er» intermolecular bonds <b>OR</b> weak«er» bonds between molecules ✓	<i>Accept specific examples of weak bonds such as London/dispersion and van der Waals. Do not accept “covalent”.</i>	1
2.	h	i	$\text{TiCl}_4(\text{l}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{TiO}_2(\text{s}) + 4\text{HCl}(\text{aq})$ correct products ✓ correct balancing ✓	<i>Accept ionic equation. Award M2 if products are HCl and a compound of Ti and O.</i>	2
2.	h	ii	HCl causes breathing/respiratory problems <b>OR</b> HCl is an irritant <b>OR</b> HCl is toxic <b>OR</b> HCl has acidic vapour <b>OR</b> HCl is corrosive ✓	<i>Accept <math>\text{TiO}_2</math> causes breathing problems/is an irritant. Accept “harmful” for both HCl and <math>\text{TiO}_2</math>. Accept “smoke is asphyxiant”.</i>	1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	a		$V_2O_5$ : +5 ✓ $VO^{2+}$ : +4 ✓	Do <b>not</b> penalize incorrect notation twice.	2
3.	b	i	$H_2SO_3$ (aq) <b>OR</b> Pb (s) ✓		1
3.	b	ii	Zn (s) ✓		1
3.	c	i	$VO^{2+}$ (aq) + $V^{2+}$ (aq) + $2H^+$ (aq) → $2V^{3+}$ (aq) + $H_2O$ (l) ✓	Accept equilibrium sign.	1
3.	c	ii	$E^{\ominus} \llcorner = +0.34 \text{ V} - (-0.26 \text{ V}) \llcorner = +0.60 \llcorner \text{V} \llcorner$ ✓ $\Delta G^{\ominus} = \llcorner -nFE^{\ominus} = -9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ C mol}^{-1} \times 0.60 \text{ J C}^{-1} \llcorner = -57\,900 \llcorner \text{J mol}^{-1} \llcorner$ / $-57.9 \llcorner \text{kJ mol}^{-1} \llcorner$ ✓ spontaneous as $\Delta G^{\ominus}$ is negative ✓	Do <b>not</b> award M3 as a stand-alone answer. Accept “spontaneous” for M3 if answer given for M2 is negative. Accept “spontaneous as $E^{\ominus}$ is positive” for M3.	3

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	a		$2\text{NiS (s)} + 3\text{O}_2\text{ (g)} \rightarrow 2\text{NiO (s)} + 2\text{SO}_2\text{ (g)}$ ✓		1
4.	b		formation of «gaseous» pentacarbonyliron is slower <b>OR</b> «gaseous» complexes form at different rates <b>OR</b> gases have different rates of diffusion «due to difference in masses» <b>OR</b> difference in thermal stability of «gaseous» complexes <b>OR</b> difference in boiling points of «gaseous» complexes <b>OR</b> difference in solubility of «gaseous» complexes <b>OR</b> difference in surface affinity «onto solid absorbent» <b>OR</b> difference in chemical properties of «gaseous» complexes ✓	Accept any other valid answer.	1
4.	c	i	$\sum S^\ominus_{\text{RHS}} = 313.4 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}$ <b>AND</b> $\sum S^\ominus_{\text{LHS}} = \text{«}(4 \times 197.6) + 29.9 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{»} = 820.3 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}$ ✓ $\Delta S^\ominus = \sum S^\ominus_{\text{RHS}} - \sum S^\ominus_{\text{LHS}} = 313.4 - 820.3 = -506.9 \text{ «J K}^{-1}\text{»}$ ✓	Award [2] for correct final answer.	2
4.	c	ii	$\Delta H^\ominus = -633.0 - 4 \times (-110.5) = -191 \text{ «kJ»}$ ✓		1
4.	c	iii	«when» $\Delta G = 0$ «forward and backward reactions are equally favourable» ✓ «when $\Delta G = 0$ , $T = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta S}$ », $T = \text{«}\frac{191 \text{ kJ}}{0.5069 \text{ kJ K}^{-1}} \text{»} = 377 \text{ «K»}$ ✓ «temperature =» $104 \text{ «}^\circ\text{C»}$ ✓	Award [3] for correct final answer. Use of $-500 \text{ J K}^{-1}$ and $-200 \text{ kJ}$ gives $127^\circ\text{C}$ . Award [2 max] for $T < 104 \text{ «}^\circ\text{C»}$ . Accept $\Delta G < 0$ and $T > 104 \text{ «}^\circ\text{C»}$ .	3



Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	d		<p>CO is toxic/poisonous  <b>OR</b>                      Ni(CO)<sub>4</sub> decomposition deposits nickel in the lungs  <b>OR</b>                      tetracarbonylnickel is toxic/poisonous  <b>OR</b>                      tetracarbonylnickel is highly flammable «auto-ignition temperature of 60 °C» ✓</p>		1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	a		107° ✓	Accept 100° to <109.5°. Literature value = 105.8°	1
5.	b		tetrahedral ✓ sp <sup>3</sup> ✓	No ECF allowed.	2
5.	c		removes/reacts with OH <sup>-</sup> ✓ moves to the right/products «to replace OH <sup>-</sup> ions» ✓	Accept ionic equation for M1.	2
5.	d	i	$K_b = 10^{-5.77} / 1.698 \times 10^{-6}$ <b>OR</b> $K_b = \frac{[N_2H_5^+] \times [OH^-]}{[N_2H_4]}$ ✓  $[OH^-]^2 \llcorner 1.698 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.0100 \llcorner = 1.698 \times 10^{-8}$ <b>OR</b> $[OH^-] \llcorner \sqrt{1.698 \times 10^{-8}} \llcorner = 1.303 \times 10^{-4} \llcorner \text{mol dm}^{-3} \llcorner$ ✓  $pH \llcorner -\log_{10} \frac{1 \times 10^{-14}}{1.3 \times 10^{-4}} \llcorner = 10.1$ ✓	Award [3] for correct final answer. Give appropriate credit for other methods containing errors that do not yield correct final answer.	3
5.	d	ii	methyl red <b>OR</b> bromocresol green <b>OR</b> bromophenol blue <b>OR</b> methyl orange ✓		1
5.	e		bubbles <b>OR</b> gas <b>OR</b> magnesium disappears ✓  $2NH_4^+ (aq) + Mg (s) \rightarrow Mg^{2+} (aq) + 2NH_3 (aq) + H_2 (g)$ ✓	Do <b>not</b> accept “hydrogen” without reference to observed changes. Accept “smell of ammonia”. Accept $2H^+ (aq) + Mg (s) \rightarrow Mg^{2+} (aq) + H_2 (g)$ Equation must be ionic.	2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	f		<p>bonds broken:  <math>E(\text{N-N}) + 4E(\text{N-H})</math>  <b>OR</b>  <math>158 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} + 4 \times 391 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} / 1722 \text{ «kJ»} \checkmark</math></p> <p>bonds formed:  <math>E(\text{N}\equiv\text{N}) + 2E(\text{H-H})</math>  <b>OR</b>  <math>945 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} + 2 \times 436 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} / 1817 \text{ «kJ»} \checkmark</math></p> <p><math>\Delta H = \text{bonds broken} - \text{bonds formed} = 1722 - 1817 \Rightarrow -95 \text{ «kJ»} \checkmark</math></p>	<p>Award [3] for correct final answer.  Award [2 max] for <math>+95 \text{ «kJ»}</math>.</p>	3
5.	g		<p style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{ccc} &amp; -95 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} &amp; \\ &amp; \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} &amp; \\ \text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g}) &amp; &amp; \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \\ &amp; \nearrow \Delta H_{\text{vap}} \quad \searrow \Delta H_{\text{f}} = +50.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} &amp; \\ &amp; \text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l}) &amp; \end{array}</math> </p> <p><b>OR</b>  <math>\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = -50.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} - (-95 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}) \checkmark</math></p> <p><math>\Delta H_{\text{vap}} \Rightarrow +44 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»} \checkmark</math></p>	<p>Award [2] for correct final answer. Award [1 max] for <math>-44 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»}</math>.</p> <p>Award [2] for:  <math>\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = -50.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} - (-85 \text{ J mol}^{-1}) = +34 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»}</math>.  Award [1 max] for <math>-34 \text{ «kJ mol}^{-1}\text{»}</math>.</p>	2
5.	h	i	<p>total mass of oxygen <math>\text{«} = 8.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g dm}^{-3} \times 1000 \text{ dm}^3 \text{»} = 8.0 \text{ «g»}</math>  <math>n(\text{O}_2) \text{ «} = \frac{8.0 \text{ g}}{32.00 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = \text{» } 0.25 \text{ «mol»}</math></p> <p><b>OR</b>  <math>n(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4) = n(\text{O}_2) \checkmark</math></p> <p><math>\text{«mass of hydrazine} = 0.25 \text{ mol} \times 32.06 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow 8.0 \text{ «g»} \checkmark</math></p>	<p>Award [3] for correct final answer.</p>	3

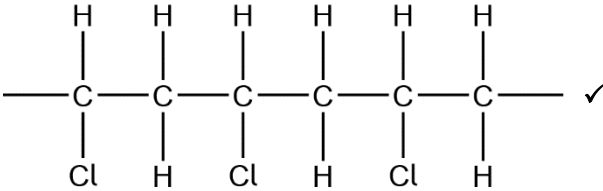
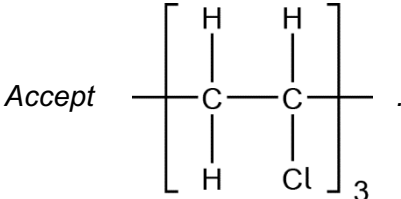
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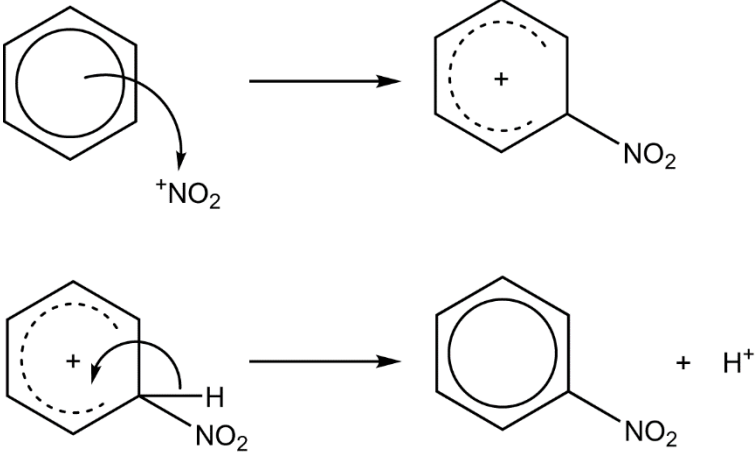
(Question 5h continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	h	ii	$\text{«}n(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4) = n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{8.0\text{ g}}{32.00\text{ g mol}^{-1}} = \text{» } 0.25 \text{ «mol»}$ $\text{«volume of nitrogen} = 0.25 \text{ mol} \times 24.8 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}\text{»} = 6.2 \text{ «dm}^3\text{» } \checkmark$	Award [1] for correct final answer.	1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
6.	a		substitution <b>AND</b> «free-»radical <b>OR</b> substitution <b>AND</b> chain ✓	Award [1] for “«free-»radical substitution” or “S <sub>R</sub> ” written anywhere in the answer.	1
6.	b	i	Two propagation steps: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 + \cdot\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\cdot + \text{HCl}$ ✓ $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\cdot + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl} + \cdot\text{Cl}$ ✓  One termination step: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\cdot + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\cdot \rightarrow \text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ <b>OR</b> $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\cdot + \cdot\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ <b>OR</b> $\cdot\text{Cl} + \cdot\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2$ ✓	Accept radical without • if consistent throughout.  Allow ECF for incorrect radicals produced in propagation step for M3.	3
6.	b	ii	triplet <b>AND</b> quartet ✓		1
6.	b	iii	chemical shift/signal outside range of common chemical shift/signal ✓  strong signal/12/all H atoms in same environment <b>OR</b> singlet/no splitting of the signal ✓  volatile/easily separated/easily removed <b>OR</b> inert/stable ✓  contains three common NMR nuclei/ <sup>1</sup> H and <sup>13</sup> C and <sup>29</sup> Si ✓	Do <b>not</b> accept chemical shift = 0.	2 max

continued...

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
6.	c	i	$C = \frac{24.27}{12.01} = 2.021 \text{ AND } H = \frac{4.08}{1.01} = 4.04 \text{ AND } Cl = \frac{71.65}{35.45} = 2.021 \checkmark$ <p>«hence» CH<sub>2</sub>Cl ✓</p>	<p>Accept <math>\frac{24.27}{12.01} : \frac{4.08}{1.01} : \frac{71.65}{35.45}</math>.</p> <p>Do <b>not</b> accept C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p>Award [2] for correct final answer.</p>	2
6.	c	ii	<p>molecular ion peak(s) «about» <i>m/z</i> 100 <b>AND</b> «so» C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> «isotopes of Cl» ✓</p> <p>two signals «in <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum» <b>AND</b> «so» CH<sub>3</sub>CHCl<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>«signals in» 3:1 ratio «in <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum» <b>AND</b> «so» CH<sub>3</sub>CHCl<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>one doublet and one quartet «in <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum» <b>AND</b> «so» CH<sub>3</sub>CHCl<sub>2</sub> ✓</p> <p>1,1-dichloroethane ✓</p>	<p>Accept “peaks” for “signals”.</p> <p>Allow ECF for M3 if the formula of an incorrect chlorohydrocarbon is identified.</p>	3
6.	c	iii	<p>base</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>proton acceptor ✓</p>		1
6.	d			<p>Continuation bonds must be shown. Ignore square brackets and “n”.</p> <p>Accept .</p> <p>Accept other versions of the polymer, such as head to head and head to tail. Accept condensed structure provided all C to C bonds are shown (as single).</p>	1

Question	Answers	Notes	Total
7. a	<p>Any two of: planar «X-ray» ✓</p> <p>C to C bond lengths all equal <b>OR</b> C to C bonds intermediate in length between C–C and C=C ✓</p> <p>all C–C–C bond angles equal ✓</p>		2 max
7. b	<p>benzene: «electrophilic» substitution/S<sub>E</sub> <b>AND</b> cyclohexene: «electrophilic» addition/A<sub>E</sub> ✓</p>	Accept correct equations.	1
7. c	<p>«concentrated» nitric <b>AND</b> sulfuric acids ✓ +NO<sub>2</sub> ✓</p>	Accept NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> .	2
7. d	 <p>curly arrow going from benzene ring to N of +NO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> ✓ carbocation with correct formula and positive charge on ring ✓ curly arrow going from C–H bond to benzene ring of cation ✓ formation of organic product <b>AND</b> H<sup>+</sup> ✓</p>	<p>Accept mechanism with corresponding Kekulé structures.</p> <p>Do <b>not</b> accept a circle in M2 or M3.</p> <p>Accept first arrow starting either inside the circle or on the circle.</p> <p>M2 may be awarded from correct diagram for M3.</p> <p>M4: Accept C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> if HSO<sub>4</sub><sup>–</sup> used in M3.</p>	4

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Question			Answers	Notes	Total
7.	e		Fe/Zn/Sn <b>AND</b> HCl/H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> /CH <sub>3</sub> COOH ✓  NaOH/KOH ✓	Accept other suitable metals and acids. Accept other suitable bases. Award [1 max] for single-step reducing agents (such as H <sub>2</sub> /Pt, Na <sub>2</sub> S etc.). Accept formulas or names.	2
8.	a		NO• (g) + O <sub>3</sub> (g) → NO <sub>2</sub> • (g) + O <sub>2</sub> (g) ✓  NO <sub>2</sub> • (g) + O• (g) → NO• (g) + O <sub>2</sub> (g) <b>OR</b> NO <sub>2</sub> • (g) + O <sub>3</sub> (g) → NO• (g) + 2O <sub>2</sub> (g) ✓	Allow representation of radicals without • if consistent throughout.	2
8.	b		«loss of ozone» allows UV radiation to penetrate atmosphere/reach earth ✓  UV radiation causes skin cancer <b>OR</b> UV radiation causes tissue damage ✓		2